



Los Angeles County Fire Dept • Health Hazardous Materials Division
Certified Unified Program Agency • Participating Agency



**HAZARDOUS WASTE GENERATOR &
HAZARDOUS MATERIAL HANDLER
COMPLIANCE REFERENCE**

This reference contains a brief description of laws and regulations as they apply to both large and small quantity hazardous waste generators and hazardous materials handlers in the State of California. This document is intended to provide regulatory guidance only. This does not replace or supersede relevant statutes and regulations. The information contained in this guidance document is based upon the statutes and regulations in effect as of the revision date. Interested parties are advised to keep apprised of subsequent changes to relevant statutes and regulations.

Legal references

Health and Safety Code (HSC)
California Code of Regulations (CCR) Titles 19 & 22
Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Title 40
Los Angeles County Code (CO ORD)

Internet addresses

www.leginfo.ca.gov/calaw.html
www.calregs.com
www.access.gop.gov/nara/cfr/cfr-retrieve.html#page1
<http://ordlink.com/codes/lacounty>

Large Quantity Generator (LQG):

1. Generate, in any calendar month, 1,000 kilograms (2,200 pounds) or more of hazardous waste; or
2. Generate, in any calendar month, more than 1 kilogram (2.2 pounds) of acutely hazardous waste (AHW) or 100 kilograms of debris resulting from the spill of an AHW; or
3. Accumulate on-site more than 6,000 kilograms (13,200 pounds) of hazardous waste at any time.

Small Quantity Generator (SQG):

A generator of hazardous waste who, in any calendar month, generates between 100 and 1,000 kilograms of hazardous waste in that month.

Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator (CESQG):

A generator is a CESQG if no more than 100 kilograms of hazardous waste is generated in a month.

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|----|-----------------|---|
| 1. | CCR 66262.34(a) | <p>LQG accumulation time – Except for satellite accumulation wastes (See Item 2), maximum accumulation time may not exceed 90 days unless the generator has a hazardous waste storage permit or has received an extension from DTSC. There are no limits of quantity of waste stored onsite. The 90-day period begins on the first date on which any amount of hazardous waste begins to accumulate.</p> <p>CCR 66262.34(d) SQG accumulation time – Except for satellite accumulation wastes (See Item 2), maximum accumulation time may not exceed 180 days (270 days if the Treatment Storage Disposal Facility (TSDF) is 200 or more miles from generator's facility or the generator is also the transporter of the waste) unless the generator has a hazardous waste storage permit or has received an extension from DTSC. The quantity of waste onsite may not exceed 6000kg and the generator may not hold acutely/extremely hazardous waste in an amount greater than one kilogram for more than 90 days. The generator must be in compliance with 40 CFR sections 262.34(d), (e), and (f). The 180-day period begins on the first date on which any amount of hazardous waste begins to accumulate.</p> <p>CCR 66262.34(a) CESQG accumulation time – Except for satellite accumulation wastes (See Item 2), maximum accumulation time may not exceed 90 days unless the generator has a hazardous waste storage permit or has received an extension from DTSC. For CESQGs the 90-day period begins on the date the generator has accumulated 100kg or 1kg of acutely/extremely hazardous waste.
 <i>[NOTE: CESQGs may also accumulate HW for 180/270 days if they comply with the SQG requirements contained in 40CFR 262.34(d), (e), and (f). CESQG are limited in the amount of HW that may be accumulated onsite pursuant to 40CFR 261.5(f)(2) and (g)(2).]</i></p> |
| 2. | CCR 66262.34(e) | <p>Satellite accumulation – A generator may accumulate hazardous waste for up to one year if <u>all</u> of the following requirements are met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The waste must be accumulated in a container (not a tank) that is located at or near the point of waste generation; ▪ The container must be under the control of the operator of the process generating the waste; ▪ The initial date of accumulation (i.e. the date waste was first placed in the container) must be clearly marked on the container and visible for inspection; ▪ The total amount of each waste stream present at each satellite accumulation point must not exceed 55 gallons of hazardous waste or 1 quart of acutely or extremely hazardous waste; ▪ Within three days of reaching the 55 gallon or one quart limit, the container must be marked with the date the quantity limit was reached; ▪ The generator must not hold the waste on-site for more than one year from the initial date of accumulation, or for longer than 90 days after reaching the 55 gallon or one quart satellite accumulation limit whichever occurs first. <p>The container must also meet requirements for labeling (Item 3), containers leaking/poor condition (Item 5), compatibility (Item 6), and closed containers (Item 7), per CCR 66262.34(e)(1)(D) and (E).</p> <p><i>[NOTE: Laboratories have a different definition of "area" per HSC 25200.3.1]</i></p> |
| 3. | CCR 66262.34(f) | <p>Hazardous waste labeling - The following information must be clearly marked on each container and tank holding a hazardous waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The words "HAZARDOUS WASTE" ▪ The accumulation start date for the waste (i.e. the date waste was first placed in the container). This date must be visible for inspection. <p>Each container and portable tank must additionally be marked with the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The composition of the waste; ▪ The physical state of the waste (i.e. solid or liquid); ▪ The hazardous properties of the waste (i.e. flammable, corrosive, reactive, toxic); |

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cont.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The name of the waste generator; ▪ The address of the waste generator. <p>On waste transfer containers that are emptied daily, the words "EMPTIED DAILY" may be marked in place of the actual date.</p> <p><i>[NOTE: Additional DOT marking requirements must be met prior to off-site transportation. See Item 106]</i></p>
4.	CCR 66261.2(f)	<p><u>Hazardous materials storage</u> – Hazardous materials that are packaged in deteriorated or damaged containers must be packaged in sound or undamaged containers within 96 hours or be managed as a hazardous waste.</p> <p><u>Hazardous materials labeling</u> – Hazardous materials that are mislabeled or not adequately labeled must be properly labeled within 10 days or be managed as a hazardous waste.</p>
5.	LQG CCR 66265.171 as referenced by CCR 66262.34 (a)(1)	<p><u>Containers leaking/poor condition</u> - If a container holding a hazardous waste is not in good condition (e.g. severe rusting, apparent structural defects, etc.), or if it begins to leak, the generator must transfer the waste to a container that is in good condition.</p>
	SQG CFR 265.171 as referenced by CCR 66262.34 (d)(2)	
6.	LQG CCR 66265.172 as referenced by CCR 66262.34 (a)(1)	<p><u>Compatibility of Waste with Containers</u> - The owner or operator shall use a container made of or lined with materials which will not react with, and are otherwise compatible with, the hazardous waste to be transferred or stored, so that the ability of the container to contain the waste is not impaired.</p>
	SQG CFR 265.172 as referenced by CCR 66262.34 (d)(2)	
7.	LQG CCR 66265.173 (a) as referenced by CCR 66262.34 (a)(1)	<p><u>Closed containers</u> - Containers must always be closed during transfer and storage, except when it is necessary to add or remove waste, so that their ability to contain the wastes is not impaired. Containers are considered closed when all lids, gaskets, and locking rings are in place and secured.</p> <p><i>[Exception: During accumulation, containers holding non-dispersible waste solids (e.g. absorbents, rags, gloves, etc.) contaminated with non-volatile, non-poisonous substances are considered closed when kept covered by a lid.]</i></p>
7 cont.	SQG CFR 265.173(a) as referenced by CCR 66262.34 (d)(2)	

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8.	LQG CCR 66265.174 as referenced by 66262.34 (a)(1)	Weekly container inspections - Generators must inspect areas used for container storage or transfer at least weekly, looking for leaks and for deterioration of the containment system caused by corrosion or other factors.
	SQG CFR 265.174 as referenced by 66262.34 (d)(2)	
9.	LQG CCR 66265.177 (a-c) as referenced by 66262.34(a) (1)	Separation of incompatible materials – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wastes must not be placed in a container that holds an incompatible material, unless section CCR 66265.17(b) for LQG or CFR 265.17(b) for SQG is complied with. (See Item 108). Wastes must not be placed in an unwashed container that previously held an incompatible waste or material, unless section CFR 265.17(b) for SQG is complied with. (See Item 108).
	SQG CFR 265.177 (a-c) as referenced by 66262.34 (d)(2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wastes must be separated from incompatible materials transferred or stored nearby by means of a dike, berm, wall, or other appropriate device. <p>[NOTE: See 22 CCR, Div. 4.5, Chapter 15, Appendix V for examples of incompatible wastes.]</p>
10.	LQG CCR 66265.194 as referenced by 66262.34 (a)(1)	LQG Tank operating requirements, overflow and spill prevention – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hazardous wastes or treatment reagents shall not be placed in a tank system if they could cause the tank, its ancillary equipment, or the secondary containment system to rupture, leak, corrode, or otherwise fail. Tanks holding hazardous waste must be provided with the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spill prevention controls (e.g. check valves, etc.); Overfill prevention controls (e.g. level-sensing devices, high level alarms, automatic feed cutoff, bypass to a standby tank, etc.); In the case of uncovered tanks, at least 2 feet of freeboard to prevent overtopping by wave or wind action or by precipitation. <p>[Exception: This freeboard requirement does not apply if the tank is equipped with a containment structure (e.g. dike, trench, etc.), drainage control system, or diversion structure (e.g. standby tank) with a capacity equal to or greater than the volume of the top 2 feet of the tank.]</p>
	SQG CFR 265.201(b) as referenced by 66262.34 (d)(2)	SQG Tank operating requirements, overflow and spill prevention - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hazardous wastes or treatment reagents must not be placed in a tank if they could cause the tank or its inner liner to rupture, leak, corrode, or otherwise fail before the end of its intended life. Uncovered tanks must be operated to ensure at least 60 centimeters (2 feet) of freeboard, unless the tank is equipped with a containment structure (e.g., dike or trench), a drainage control system, or a diversion structure (e.g., standby tank) with a capacity that equals or exceeds the volume of the top 60 centimeters (2 feet) of the tank. Where hazardous waste is continuously fed into a tank, the tank must be equipped with a means to stop this inflow (e.g., waste feed cutoff system or by-pass system to a stand-by tank).

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cont.

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11.	LQG CCR 66265.195 as referenced by 66262.34 (a)(1)	<p>LQG Inspection of tank systems - Generators must perform and document inspections of the following items at least once each operating day:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Overfill/spill control equipment to ensure good working order; ▪ Aboveground portions of the tank system, if any, to detect corrosion or leaks; ▪ Data gathered from monitoring equipment and leak detection equipment (e.g. pressure and temperature gauges, monitoring wells, etc.) to ensure that the tank system is being operated according to its design; ▪ Construction materials and the area immediately surrounding the externally accessible portions of the tank system including secondary containment structures to detect erosion or signs of leaks; ▪ For uncovered tanks, the level of waste in the tank to ensure compliance with freeboard requirements. ▪ Cathodic protection systems, if present, according to, at a minimum, the following schedule to ensure that they are functioning properly: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) the proper operation of the cathodic protection system shall be confirmed within six months after initial installation, and annually thereafter; and (2) all sources of impressed current shall be inspected and/or tested, as appropriate, at least bimonthly (i.e., every other month).
	SQG CFR 265.201(d) as referenced by 66262.34 (d)(2)	<p>SGQ Inspection of tank systems – Generators who accumulate between 100 and 1,000 kg/mo of hazardous waste in tanks or tank systems that have full secondary containment and that either use leak detection equipment to alert facility personnel to leaks, or implement established workplace practices to ensure leaks are promptly identified, must inspect at least weekly, where applicable, the following areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Discharge control equipment (e.g., waste feed cutoff systems, by-pass systems, and drainage systems) to ensure that it is in good working order; (2) Data gathered from monitoring equipment (e.g., pressure and temperature gauges) to ensure that the tank is being operated according to its design; (3) The level of waste in the tank to ensure compliance with § 265.201(b)(3); (4) The construction materials of the tank to detect corrosion or leaking of fixtures or seams; and (5) The construction materials of, and the area immediately surrounding, discharge confinement structures (e.g., dikes) to detect erosion or obvious signs of leakage (e.g., wet spots or dead vegetation). <p>Use of the alternate inspection schedule must be documented in the facility's operating record. This documentation must include a description of the established workplace practices at the facility</p> <p><i>[NOTE: Facilities that do not: (a) have full secondary containment; (b) use leak detection equipment to alert facility personnel to leaks; or (c) implement established workplace practices to ensure leaks are promptly identified must have daily inspections. See Item 113]</i></p> <p><i>[NOTE: As required by CFR 265.15(c), the owner or operator must remedy any deterioration or malfunction he finds.]</i></p>
12.	LQG CCR 66265.190-202 as referenced by 66262.34 (a)(1)	<p>Please refer to the California CUPA Forum Hazardous Waste Above Ground Tank Requirements Guidance document.</p> <p>http://www.calcupa.net/programs/hazwaste/default.asp</p>
12 cont.	SQG CFR 265.201 as referenced by 66262.34	

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	(d)(2)	
13.	CCR 66261.7	<p>Empty hazardous materials containers - The definition of “empty” for containers or inner liners is that no material can be drained or poured from the container, or that no material remains in the container that can be removed by physical means.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Each empty container larger than 5 gallons that previously held a hazardous material must be marked with the date it was emptied and be shipped for recycling, reconditioning, or reclamation of its scrap value - or managed on-site in such a manner - within one year of being emptied. The name, street address, mailing address, and telephone number of the operator or owner where the empty container has been shipped shall be maintained for three years, and the generator shall provide this information upon request to the Department. <p><i>[Exceptions:</i> <i>(1) Containers returned to the supplier to be refilled are exempt;</i> <i>(2) Empty gas cylinders are exempt when cylinder pressure reaches atmospheric pressure; (3) Aerosol cans are exempt if they are not a RCRA-regulated hazardous waste or California extremely hazardous waste and they are emptied of contents and propellant to the maximum extent practical under normal use (i.e. no clogged valves);</i> <i>(4) Containers or container liners made of wood, paper, cardboard, fabric, or any other similarly absorptive materials must be managed as hazardous wastes if they were in direct contact with and have absorbed the hazardous material/waste they held;</i> <i>(5) Containers or container liners that have held RCRA acutely hazardous wastes or California extremely hazardous wastes must be managed as hazardous wastes unless triple rinsed or otherwise cleaned in a manner approved by DTSC.]</i></p>
14.	HSC 25250.4	<p>Used oil management - Used oil must be managed as a hazardous waste unless it is shown to meet one of the specifications for recycled oil in HSC 25250.1(b) or qualifies for a recycling exclusion under HSC 25143.2.</p>
15.	CCR 66266.130 & HSC 25250.22	<p>Used oil filters – Used oil filters must be managed like other hazardous wastes unless all of the following requirements are met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The filters must be drained of free-flowing used oil. If the filter is equipped with a device (such as a rubber flap located just inside the filter opening) that impedes the drainage of oil from the filter, that device must be manipulated to allow the oil to exit the filter freely, or the filter punctured, crushed, opened, drained, or otherwise handled in a manner that will allow the oil to exit the filter; The drained filters must be accumulated, stored, and transferred in a rain-proof container that is capable of containing any oil that may separate from the filters. During transfer, containers must be sealed so that when they are laid on their sides, no oil will leak out; Containers must be labeled as “DRAINED USED OIL FILTERS” (not as hazardous waste) and marked with the initial date of filter accumulation or receipt; Filters in amounts less than one ton must not be accumulated/stored on site longer than one year (180 days for amounts equal to or greater than one ton); Filters must be transported to a smelter or other scrap metal processor for recycling, or to a storage or consolidation facility that later transfers them to such a recycler.
15 cont.		<p>Recordkeeping - Persons generating, transporting, or receiving used oil filters must use a bill of lading to record the transfer of filters. The bills of lading must be kept on the premises of the generator, transporter, and receiving facilities for at least 3 years from the date of shipment. Bills of lading must include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The generator’s company name, address, and telephone number; The transporter’s company name, address, and telephone number; The receiving facility’s company name, address, and telephone number; The quantity and size of each used oil container shipped; The date of transfer.

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16.	CCR 66266.81	<p><u>Spent lead-acid storage batteries</u> - A person who generates in one year, stores at one time, or transports at one time in one vehicle 10 or fewer spent batteries that have been removed from motor vehicles or are equivalent in type and equivalent to, or smaller in size than, such batteries is exempt from managing those batteries as hazardous waste provided that the batteries are transferred to a person who recycles, uses, reuses, or reclaims the batteries or who stores them for eventual management in that manner. Damaged batteries must be managed to minimize the release of acid and lead and to protect handlers and the environment. Containers holding damaged batteries must be conspicuously marked in a weather-resistant manner with the date that the first battery was placed inside the container. Transfers of spent batteries must be recorded on manifests or bills of lading that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Meet the shipping paper requirements contained in 49 CFR, Part 172, Subpart C and 49 CFR §177.817; ▪ Are kept at the generator's, transporter's, and receiving facility's places of business for at least 3 years from date of shipment.
17.	HSC 25144.6	<p><u>Contaminated textiles</u> - Textile materials (e.g. shop towels, uniforms, gloves, linens, etc.) that have become soiled with hazardous waste during commercial or industrial use are exempt from using hazardous waste haulers and paying State hazardous waste fees if <u>all</u> the following requirements are met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ They are made reusable by laundering or comparable methods of cleaning at a facility (i.e. commercial laundry) with a Contingency Plan for handling both on-site and off-site emergencies involving the materials and which maintains records of the date, type, and quantities by piecework or weight of the materials laundered; ▪ They are not subject to federal regulation as hazardous wastes; ▪ They are not used to clean up or control a spill that is required to be reported to any state or federal agency; ▪ No hazardous waste has been added after the materials' original use; ▪ No free liquids are released during transportation or storage of the materials.
18.	CCR 66262.12	<p><u>EPA ID number</u> - A facility or individual must not treat, store, dispose of, transport, or offer for transportation a hazardous waste unless an EPA ID number has been obtained. State-issued numbers are site-specific and owner-specific, so if a facility moves or changes ownership, a new number must be obtained. Each facility may have only one EPA ID number. All generators, other than CESQGs who generate no more than 100 kg per month of silver-only wastes from photo developing, must have an EPA ID number. Generators that generate 1 kg or more of RCRA acutely HW per month or 100 kg or more of RCRA HW per month must obtain a federally issued number.</p>
18 cont.		<p><i>[NOTE: State issued numbers begin with the letters CAL; federally issued numbers begin with the letters CAD. Provisional EPA ID Numbers (those that begin with the letters CAC or CAP) are only valid for 90 days. To obtain an EPA ID number from the state, call (800) 618-6942. RCRA SQGs and LQGs must obtain an EPA ID number from the US EPA at (415) 495-8895.]</i></p>
19.	CCR 66262.23(a)	<p><u>Manifest complete</u> – The generator of any hazardous or extremely hazardous waste to be transported off-site or into California shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ complete the generator and waste section and sign the manifest certification according to the instructions in the Appendix to this chapter; and ▪ obtain the handwritten signature of the initial transporter and date of acceptance on the manifest; and ▪ retain one copy, in accordance with section 66262.40(a); and ▪ for non-RCRA waste, describe these wastes in Item 9b of the manifest or Item 27b of the continuation sheet.
20.	CCR 66262.23(a)(4)	<p><u>Manifest copies to DTSC</u> - Within 30 days of each hazardous waste shipment, the generator must submit to the DTSC a legible copy of each manifest used.</p>
21.	CCR 66262.40(a)	<p><u>Manifest retention</u> - A copy of each signed hazardous waste manifest must be kept until</p>

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the generator receives a signed copy from the TSDF designated to receive the waste. Each TSDF-signed manifest copy must be kept for at least 3 years from the date of waste shipment.

22. HSC 25160.2

Consolidated manifest requirements – Consolidated manifesting allows certain registered haulers to combine, on a single manifest, specified wastes from multiple generators. Generators using this procedure are exempt from filling out a hazardous waste manifest. Generators using this procedure must have an EPA ID number.

Only non-RCRA wastes (or RCRA hazardous wastes not required to be manifested) are allowed under the consolidated manifesting procedure. Specified wastes include used oil, used coolant, parts cleaning solvent, metal sludge from wastewater treatment, paint waste, photo developing waste, dry cleaning waste, asbestos, ink waste, lab packs from K-12 schools, spent absorbents, waste from disabled vehicles and gasoline/diesel pump filters. Generators of less than 1,000 kg per month of hazardous waste that comply with SQG requirements can use this procedure. The generator may exclude the volume of used oil and contents of oil/water separators generated in calculating the 1,000 kg per month.”, in accordance with 25160.2(b) [includes RCRA HW] and with HSC 25123.3(h)(1) [HWG generate less than 1,000 kg per month of HW and meets other SQG requirements] as referenced by 25160.2(c)(2)(B).

Generators must keep receipts for three years. Receipts must contain the following information:

- Generator name, address, telephone number, EPA ID number, contact person, generator representative signature;
- Shipment date;
- Manifest number;
- Waste volume;
- Waste codes;
- Waste type;
- Proper shipping name including hazard class and UN/NA number, if applicable;
- Transporter name, address and EPA ID number;
- Driver signature;
- TSDF name, address and EPA ID number;
- A statement (signed by the generator) certifying that the generator has established a program to reduce the volume or quantity and toxicity of the hazardous waste to the degree (as determined by the generator) to be economically practicable.

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cont.

[Exception: The only group excluded from the EPA ID number requirement is generators of less than 100 kilograms per month of “silver only” hazardous waste or wastes that are hazardous solely due to the presence of silver. See Item 18.]

23. CCR 66262.42

Manifest exception reporting - Generators that do not receive a copy of the manifest with the handwritten signature of the owner or operator of the designated facility within 35 days of the date the waste was accepted by the initial transporter shall contact the transporter and/or the owner or operator of the designated facility to determine the status of the hazardous waste.

LQG

If the generator has not received a copy of the manifest with the handwritten signature of the owner or operator of the designated facility within 45 days of the date the waste was accepted by the initial transporter, they are required to submit an Exception Report to the DTSC. The Exception Report shall include:

- a legible copy of the manifest for which the generator does not have confirmation of delivery;
- a cover letter signed by the generator or the generator's authorized representative explaining the efforts taken to locate the hazardous waste and the results of those

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efforts.

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If the generator has not received a copy of the manifest with the handwritten signature of the owner or operator of the designated facility to which the generator's waste is submitted, within 60 days from the date that the hazardous waste was accepted by the initial transporter, they are required to submit to the department a legible copy of the manifest, with some indication that the generator has not received confirmation of delivery.

Generators shall submit the exception report or information to the department at:

DTSC Report Repository

Generator Information Services Section

P.O. Box 806

Sacramento, CA 95812-0806

24. CCR 66262.20 **Hazardous waste transported with manifest** - For shipments initiated on and after September 5, 2006, a generator who transports, or offers for transport a hazardous waste for off-site transfer, treatment, storage, or disposal, or a treatment, storage, and disposal facility who offers for transport a rejected hazardous waste load, shall prepare a Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest (OMB Control number 2050-0039) on EPA Form 8700-22, and, if necessary, a Continuation Sheet on EPA Form 8700-22A before the waste is transported off-site.
- A generator shall designate on the manifest one facility which is permitted to handle the waste described on the manifest.
 - A generator may also designate on the manifest one alternate facility which is permitted to handle the waste in the event an emergency prevents delivery of the waste to the primary designated facility.
 - If the transporter is unable to deliver the hazardous waste to the designated facility or the alternate facility, the generator shall either designate another facility or instruct the transporter to return the waste.
- [Exception: A generator who qualifies as a contributing school, as defined in section 67450.41(a)(3) of chapter 45, is not subject to the provisions of this article for transportation of hazardous wastes to a K-12 schools hazardous waste collection, consolidation, and accumulation facility (SHWCCAF) in accordance with article 5 of chapter 45 as long as the generator also maintains compliance with the provisions of article 5 of chapter 45 (commencing with section 67450.40) that are applicable to contributing schools.]*
25. HSC 25163(a) **Hazardous waste transported by registered hauler** – It is illegal for a person to transport a hazardous waste unless that person holds a valid transporter registration issued by DTSC. It is illegal for any person to transfer custody of hazardous waste to a transporter who does not hold such a registration.
- [NOTE: There are some exceptions to these requirements. See HSC 25163(b), (c), (e), and (f)]*
- [Exception: Per HSC 25250.11(b), the generator of used oil may transport up to 55 gallons of used oil. See Item 104]*
26. CCR 66268.7(a) **LDR document retention** – Generators of hazardous waste shall determine if the waste has to be treated before it can be land disposed. Retain in facility files all waste analyses, notifications and other LDR documentation.
- [Exception: Manifests are required but not LDRs for CESQG per CCR66268.1(e)]*
27. CCR 66262.40(c) **Hazardous waste analysis retention** – Copies of test results, waste analyses, or other hazardous waste determination records must be kept for at least 3 years from the date the waste was last sent for on-site or off-site treatment, storage, or disposal.
28. CCR 66262.11 **Hazardous waste determination** - The generator of a waste must determine whether the

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waste is a hazardous waste by determining whether it is included on one of the lists of materials classified as hazardous wastes or meets the criteria for one or more characteristics (i.e. ignitability, reactivity, corrosivity, or toxicity) that would make it a hazardous waste by either:

- Having the waste tested by a laboratory certified by the State of California to perform waste determination analyses; or
- Applying the generator's knowledge of the hazardous properties of the waste in light of the materials and processes involved in the generation of the waste.

Waste determinations should be documented and kept at the facility available for inspection.

29. HSC 25189.5(a) **Proper disposal of hazardous waste** - It is illegal to dispose of a hazardous waste to:
- A facility that is not permitted by the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) to accept such a waste;
 - A sewer or septic system;
 - The trash or dumpster;
 - A storm drain;
 - The ground; or
 - Any other location that is not authorized to receive such waste.

30. HSC 25189.6 **Reckless management of hazardous waste** – Any person who knowingly, or with reckless disregard for the risk, treats, handles, transports, disposes, or stores any hazardous waste in a manner which causes any unreasonable risk of fire, explosion, serious injury, or death is guilty of a public offense. Any person who knowingly, at the time the person takes the actions specified above, places another person in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury, is guilty of a public offense.

31. HSC 25187.6 **Quarantine Order** - If an authorized agent of the department has probable cause to believe that any hazardous waste, or any material which the authorized agent reasonably believes to be a hazardous waste, is stored, transported, disposed of, or handled in violation of HSC Chapter 6.5 or in a manner that will constitute a violation of this chapter, and that the violation may threaten public health and safety, or the environment, the agent may issue an order of quarantine by affixing a tag or other appropriate marking to the container containing, or to the vehicle transporting, the hazardous waste.

The authorized agent shall notify the person who owns the hazardous waste, or the owner or lessee of the vehicle in which the wastes are transported, of all of the following:

- The hazardous waste has been subject to a quarantine order because the hazardous waste is, or is suspected of being, stored, transported, disposed of, or handled in violation of this chapter.
- No person shall remove, transfer, or dispose of the hazardous waste until permission for removal, transfer, or disposal is given by an authorized agent of the department or by a court.
- The person so notified may request, and shall be granted, an immediate hearing before a person designated by the director to review the validity of the authorized agent's order. For purposes of this section, an immediate hearing shall be held within 24 hours after a hearing is requested by the person subject to the order.

Any order of quarantine issued shall take effect upon issuance and shall remain effective for 30 days thereafter, until an authorized agent removes the quarantine order or until the quarantine order is revoked pursuant to a hearing conducted, whichever event occurs first. If an authorized agent of the department determines that a hazardous waste subject to a quarantine order is not being stored, handled, transported, or disposed of in violation of this chapter, or does not threaten public health and safety or the environment, the authorized agent shall revoke the order of quarantine.

If an authorized agent of the department has probable cause to believe that a hazardous waste subject to a quarantine order will, or is likely to, be removed, transferred or disposed of in violation of this section, the authorized agent may remove the hazardous waste to a

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place of safekeeping.

A hazardous waste in transit for which a quarantine order has been issued shall be stored or held at one of the following locations, which the authorized agent determines will represent the least risk to the public health and safety or the environment:

- The facility owned or operated by the producer of the waste, except when the producer is located outside the state.
- The transporter's yard, facility, or terminal.
- The treatment, storage, or disposal facility to which the hazardous waste is to be transported.
- Any other site designated by the authorized agent.

All fees for storage and any other expenses incurred in carrying out subdivision (e) or (f) shall be a charge against the person who owns the hazardous waste or the owner or lessee of the vehicle in which the wastes are transported.

For purposes of this section, "authorized agent of the department" includes any representative of a local officer or agency authorized to enforce this chapter pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 25180.

32. LQG CCR **Maintenance and operation of facility** - Facilities must be maintained and operated to minimize the possibility of a fire, explosion, or any unplanned release of hazardous waste constituents to air, soil, or surface water that could threaten human health or the environment.
66265.31
as
referenced
by
66262.34
(a)(4)

SQG CFR
265.31
as
referenced
by CCR
66262.34
(d)(2)

33. LQG CCR **Required equipment (66265.32/265.32)** - All facilities shall be equipped with the following, unless it can be demonstrated to the Department that none of the hazards posed by waste handled at the facility could require a particular kind of equipment specified below:
66265.32
-.33
as
referenced
by CCR
66262.34
(a)(4)

**33
cont.**

SQG CFR
265.32-
.33
as
referenced
by CCR
66262.34
(d)(2)

- an internal communications or alarm system capable of providing immediate emergency instruction (voice or signal) to facility personnel;
- a device, such as a telephone (immediately available at the scene of operations) or a hand-held two-way radio, capable of summoning emergency assistance from local police departments, fire departments, or State or local emergency response teams;
- portable fire extinguishers, fire control equipment (including special extinguishing equipment, such as that using foam, inert gas, or dry chemicals), spill control equipment, and decontamination equipment; and
- water at adequate volume and pressure to supply water hose streams, or foam producing equipment, or automatic sprinklers, or water spray systems.

Testing and Maintenance of Equipment (66265.33/265.33) - All facility communications or alarm systems, fire protection equipment, spill control equipment, and decontamination equipment, where required, shall be tested and maintained as necessary to assure its proper operation in time of emergency.

34. LQG CCR **Aisle space** - The owner or operator shall maintain aisle space to allow the unobstructed movement of personnel, fire protection equipment, spill control equipment, and decontamination equipment to any area of facility operation in an emergency, unless it can be demonstrated to the Department that aisle space is not needed for any of these purposes.
66265.35
as
referenced
by
66262.34
(a)(4)

SQG CFR
265.35
as

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>CODE</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
	referenced by CCR 66262.34 (d)(2)	
35.	LQG CCR 66265.16 as referenced by CCR 66262.34 (a)(4)	<p><u>LQG Personnel training requirements</u> – All personnel at the facility involved in the management (i.e., generation, transfer, shipment, etc.) of hazardous waste must receive classroom instruction or on-the-job training in the proper management of hazardous waste. This training must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Be directed by a person trained in hazardous waste management procedures; ▪ Include instruction that teaches personnel hazardous waste management procedures (including contingency plan implementation) relevant to the positions in which they are employed (e.g. personnel who prepare or sign hazardous waste manifests must be trained in manifest requirements, those who label containers must be trained in labeling requirements, etc.) ▪ Be designed to ensure that personnel are able to respond effectively to emergencies by familiarizing them with emergency procedures, equipment, and systems ▪ Be provided to personnel within six months after the date of their employment or assignment to a new facility, or to a new position at a facility. <p><i>[NOTE: Personnel who have not yet completed this training must work under the supervision of a properly trained person.]</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Be reviewed annually through refresher training; ▪ Be documented by records that include: ▪ The job title for each position related to hazardous waste management, and the name of each employee filling the job; ▪ A written job description for each of the above job positions that describes job duties and the skills, education, or other qualifications required of personnel assigned to each position; ▪ A written description of the type and amount of both introductory and continuing training that will be given to each person filling the above job positions; ▪ Documentation that this training has been given to, and completed by, facility personnel. <p>Hazardous waste management training records on current personnel must be kept until closure of the facility. Records on former employees must be kept for at least three years from the date the employee last worked at the facility.</p>
35 cont.	SQG CFR 262.34(d) (5)(iii) as referenced by CCR 66262.34 (d)(2)	<p><u>SQG Personnel training requirements</u> – The generator must ensure that all employees are thoroughly familiar with proper waste handling and emergency procedures, relevant to their responsibilities during normal facility operations and emergencies;</p>
36.	CFR 262.34(d)(5)(ii) as referenced by CCR 66262.34 (d)(2)	<p><u>SQG Emergency information posting</u> – The generator must post the following information next to the telephone:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The name and telephone number of the emergency coordinator; ▪ Location of fire extinguishers and spill control material, and, if present, fire alarm; and ▪ The telephone number of the fire department, unless the facility has a direct alarm.
37.	CCR 66265.51 As referenced by CCR 66262.34(a)(1)	<p><u>LQG Contingency Plan Established</u> – Each owner or operator shall have a contingency plan for the facility. The contingency plan shall be designed to minimize hazards to human health or the environment from fires, explosions, or any unplanned sudden or non-sudden release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents to air, soil, or surface water.</p> <p><u>LQG Contingency Plan Implementation</u> - The provisions of the plan shall be carried out immediately whenever there is a fire, explosion, or release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents which could threaten human health or the environment.</p> <p><i>[NOTE: Small quantity generators do not need a contingency plan. See Item 36]</i></p>

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[NOTE: The Consolidated Contingency Plan, if properly completed and implemented, will meet these two requirements.]

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| 38. | CCR 67100.3 | <p>SB 14 Requirements for LQG - Facilities which routinely generate >12,000 kg/year (26,400 lbs or 3,165 gals) of hazardous waste must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare a Source Reduction Plan – the plan for reducing waste over the next four years; Prepare a Hazardous Waste Management Performance Report - assesses improvement in waste reduction in the last four years; Prepare (and submit to DTSC) a Summary Progress Report (SPR) – compares current waste generation quantities with last reporting year quantities; Plan and reports must be prepared every four years. For example, in the reporting year 2002 documents are to be completed (and SPR submitted) by September 1 of 2003; Copies of the Plan, Report and SPR must be kept onsite; A “Small Business” can substitute the Checklist for the Plan, and the SPR for the Report. |
| 39. | CCR 66262.40-.41 | <p>Biennial Report - Generators subject to the requirement (RCRA LQG) to file Biennial Reports must submit a properly completed report to DTSC by March 1 of each even-numbered year. Report copies must be retained for three years.</p> |
| 40. | CCR 66265.111 & 66265.114 | <p>Closure requirements – Facility closure must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimize the need for further maintenance; Decontaminate and/or remove all contaminated equipment, structures and soil; Ensure the protection of human health and the environment; Any hazardous wastes generated from closure shall be properly disposed of and manifests available for inspection. |
| 41. | HSC 25187(a)(1) & 25404.1(a)(3)(B) | <p>Site assessment requirements – Need guidelines from the Site Mitigation Unit (SMU) which define Inspection Unit responsibility for site assessment/remediation. Identify SMU referral protocols.</p> |
| 42. | HSC 25143.2(d) | <p>Excluded recyclable material transportation - Excluded recyclable material can be transported between locations operated by the same person who generated the material if <u>all</u> of the following requirements are met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The destination location recycles the material or sends it to an authorized off-site hazardous waste facility for recycling; The material must be transported by employees of the generator or by a registered hazardous waste hauler under contract to the generator; The material must not be held at any interim location; The following information is maintained in an operating log at the destination location and kept for at least 3 years after receipt of the material: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The name and address of each location contributing material to each shipment; The quantity and type of material contributed by each generator to each shipment; The destination and intended disposition of all material shipped off-site or received; The date of each shipment received or shipped off-site. |
| | HSC 25143.2(f) | <p>Excluded recyclable material record keeping - Any person who manages a recyclable material under a claim that the material qualifies as an excluded or exempted recyclable material pursuant to HSC §25143.2 must maintain and provide, upon request, to the CUPA the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The name, street and mailing address, and telephone number of the owner or operator of any facility that manages the material; Adequate records to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the CUPA that there is a known market or disposition for the material and that the requirements of any exemption or exclusion pursuant to HSC §25143.2 are met; Other information related to the management of the material requested by the CUPA. |

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	HSC 25143.9	<p><u>Excluded recyclable material operating requirements</u> - The following storage and handling requirements must be met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The owner or operator of the facility where excluded recyclable materials are located must have a Hazardous Materials Business Plan meeting the requirements of HSC §25504; ▪ The material must be stored and handled in accordance with all local ordinances and codes governing storage and handling of hazardous material; ▪ Containers or tanks must be marked with the following information: ▪ The accumulation start date for the material (i.e. the date material was first placed in the container); ▪ The words "EXCLUDED RECYCLABLE MATERIAL." ▪ If the material is used oil, the containers, aboveground tanks, and fill pipes used to transfer oil into underground storage tanks shall also be labeled or clearly marked with the words "Used Oil". <p>Each container and portable tank must additionally be marked with the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The composition of the material; ▪ The physical state of the material (i.e. solid or liquid); ▪ The hazardous properties of the material (i.e. flammable, corrosive, reactive, toxic); ▪ The name and address of the generator of the material.
43.	HSC 25143.10	<p><u>Recycling reporting</u> - Any person who recycles more than 100 kilograms (220 pounds) per month of recyclable material under a claim that the material qualifies for exclusion or exemption from hazardous waste requirements pursuant to HSC §25143.2 must complete and submit the following documents to the CUPA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Unified Program Consolidated Form: Business Activities page; ▪ Unified Program Consolidated Form: Business Owner/Operator Identification page; ▪ Unified Program Consolidated Form: Recyclable Materials Report. <p>This report is for two calendar years and is due on July 1 of every even-numbered year.</p>
44.	CCR 66273.1-1.8 HSC 25201.16 (Aerosol cans)	<p><u>Universal Waste Requirements</u> - This chapter establishes requirements for managing universal wastes, as defined in section 66273.9. The following universal wastes are subject to regulation pursuant to this chapter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Batteries, as described in section 66273.2, subsection (a); ▪ Electronic devices, as described in section 66273.3, subsection (a); ▪ Mercury-containing equipment, as described in section 66273.4, subsection (a); ▪ Lamps, as described in section 66273.5, subsection (a) (including, but not limited to, M003 waste ▪ Cathode ray tubes, as described in section 66273.6, subsection (a); ▪ Cathode ray tube glass, as described in section 66273.7, subsection (a); and ▪ Aerosol cans, as specified in Health and Safety Code section 25201.16.
45.	See 100 - 130 below	<p><u>Other violations</u> – If this box is checked the inspector has written in a violation not listed in #1 – 44. These can be the “write-in” violations listed below or any other violation that the inspector deems appropriate.</p>
50.	HSC 25503.5	<p><u>HMBP Established & Implemented</u> – If a business handles a hazardous material or a mixture containing a hazardous material that has a quantity at any one time during the reporting year that is any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (A) Equal to, or greater than, a total weight of 500 pounds or a total volume of 55 gallons. (B) Equal to, or greater than, 200 cubic feet at standard temperature and pressure, if the substance is compressed gas. (C) If the substance is a radioactive material, it is handled in quantities for which an emergency plan is required to be adopted pursuant to Part 30 (commencing with Section 30.1), Part 40 (commencing with Section 40.1), or Part 70 (commencing with Section 70.1), of Chapter 1 of Title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations, or

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pursuant to any regulations adopted by the state in accordance with those regulations.

They shall establish and implement a business plan for emergency response to a release or threatened release of a hazardous material in accordance with the standards prescribed in the regulations adopted pursuant to HSC Section 25503

[NOTE: There are exceptions to the reporting of hazardous materials for Retail stores (HSC 25503.5(c)(1), Lubricating oil (HSC 25503.5(b)(2)(A)(B), Farms (HSC 25503.5(c)(5), Unstaffed remote facilities (HSC 25503.5(c)(6), Propane HSC 25503.5(d), and Marine and rail transportation containers HSC 25503.7.]

[NOTE: A HMBP is also required if a business handles hazardous materials in quantities equal to or greater than the applicable federal threshold planning quantity for an extremely hazardous substance listed in Appendix A, Part 355, of 40CFR per 19CCR 2729.1.]

[NOTE: A Consolidated Contingency Plan, if properly completed and implemented, will meet this requirement for the HMBP.]

51. HSC 25505

HMBP Submitted; Updated/Accurate - Each handler shall submit its business plan to the CUPA and certify that the business plan meets all requirements. If, after review, the CUPA determines that the handler's business plan is deficient in any way, the CUPA shall notify the handler of those deficiencies. The handler shall submit a corrected business plan within 30 days from the date of the notice.

Whenever a substantial change in the handler's operations occurs that requires a modification of its business plan, the handler shall submit a copy of the business plan revisions to the CUPA within 30 days from the date of the operational change.

Each handler shall review the business plan at least once every three years thereafter after the initial submission of the business plan, to determine if a revision is needed and shall certify to the CUPA that the review was made and that any necessary changes were made to the plan. A copy of those changes shall be submitted to the CUPA as a part of that certification.

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Each handler shall annually report its hazardous materials inventory or submit a certification statement to the CUPA in which the handler is located.

52. HSC25533(a)

Regulated Substance Registration – Any owner or operator of a stationary source that has more than a threshold quantity of a regulated substance (RS) in a process would be covered under CalARP Program. Owners or operators of stationary source must submit a Regulated Substance Registration form to the CUPA.

60. HSC
25270.4.5(a)

SPCC plan - Each owner or operator of a storage tank at a tank facility subject to this chapter shall prepare a spill prevention control and countermeasure plan prepared in accordance with Part 112 (commencing with Section 112.1) of Subchapter D of Chapter I of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Each owner or operator specified in this subdivision shall conduct periodic inspections of the storage tank to assure compliance with Section 112 (commencing with Section 112.1) of Subchapter D of Chapter I of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

In implementing the spill prevention control and countermeasure plan, each owner or operator specified in this subdivision shall fully comply with the latest version of the regulations contained in Part 112 (commencing with Section 112.1) of Subchapter D of Chapter I of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

70. CO ORD
12.50.075

Unified program permit – Every person, business, or business concern within the jurisdiction of the Los Angeles County Certified Unified Program Agency (LACoCUPA) and subject to the requirements of one or more of the program elements shall be required to obtain annually from the LACoCUPA a unified program facility permit for the program elements applicable to such facility.

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Owner/operators are required to pay the applicable annual fees and lat payments and maintain the permit posted in a conspicuous location at the facility.

Other Violation(s)

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| 100. | CCR 66270.1
as referenced by
CCR
66262.10(h) | <p>Transfer/Treatment/Storage/Disposal Permit - A facility may not transfer (i.e. load, unload, pump, or package waste that is not generated on-site), treat, store (i.e. hold longer than applicable accumulation time limits), or dispose of a hazardous waste on-site without obtaining a permit from DTSC or Authorization from the CUPA.</p> <p><i>[NOTE: Treatment is defined as any method, technique, or process that changes or is designed to change the physical, chemical, or biological character or composition of a hazardous waste or any material contained therein, or removes or reduces its harmful properties or characteristics for any purpose including, but not limited to, energy recovery, material recovery, or reduction in volume. Examples include pH adjustment, precipitation, filtration, distillation, compacting, etc.]</i></p> |
| 101. | HSC 25201(a) | <p>Authorization for storage/treatment - An owner or operator must hold a hazardous waste facilities permit or other grant of authorization for the purpose of treating, disposing, storing, or accepting hazardous waste.</p> |
| 102. | HSC 25189(a) | <p>False or erroneous information – Submission of manifests, records, applications or other documents containing false or erroneous information or statements is unlawful.</p> |
| 103. | CCR 66262.53 | <p>Hazardous waste export requirements – Exports of RCRA hazardous waste to foreign countries are prohibited unless the following conditions are met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Notification to the EPA has been provided; ▪ Consent of the receiving country has been obtained; ▪ A copy of the EPA Acknowledgement of Consent accompanies the shipment; ▪ The shipment conforms to the terms of the receiving country's consent |
| 104. | SQG HSC
25250.11 | <p>Self Transportation – SQG may self transport Used Oil to Used Oil Collection Centers without a manifest provided that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The capacity of any single container does not exceed 55 gallons. ▪ Each shipment of used oil does not exceed 55 gallons. ▪ The person transporting the used oil had generated the used oil. ▪ The person transporting the used oil does not transport greater than 20 gallons of used oil, and does not transport any used oil in any container exceeding 5 gallons in capacity, without first contacting the destination location described in subdivision (a) and verifying that the location will accept the used oil. |
| 105. | CCR
66262.21(f) | <p>Manifest Submittals to DTSC - Manifests shall be submitted to the department by any generator when the waste is generated in California or is transported to a designated facility located in California. The generator manifest copy shall be submitted to the department for every shipment on a manifest when California is either the generator state or the destination or consignment state.</p> |
| 106. | CCR
66262.30-.33 | <p>Pre-Transportation Requirements – Prior to offering for transportation generators must package in DOT approved containers, label and mark in accordance with DOT, and ensure vehicle is placarded.</p> <p><i>[NOTE: CCR 66262.30 - Packaging, CCR 66262.31 - Labeling, CCR 66262.32 - Marking, and CCR 66262.33 – Placarding.]</i></p> |
| 107. | HSC 25217 | <p>Recyclable latex paint management – Liquid latex paint shall not be disposed to the land or waters of the State. Latex paint may be recycled at a facility that is not permitted by DTSC. The facility must handle the liquid latex paint safely, and provide a business plan. If</p> |

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the liquid latex paint is not recyclable, it must be managed as a hazardous waste. Bills of lading for management of recyclable latex paint shall be kept for a least three years and include:

- The name, address and telephone number of the generator, the transporter, and the facility managing the latex paint;
- The quantity of recyclable latex paint transported;
- The date of transportation;
- The signature of the transporter and the generator.

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| 108. | LQG | CCR
66265.17
(b) | <p><u>Ignitable and reactive waste</u> - The treatment, storage, or disposal of ignitable or reactive waste, and the mixture or commingling of incompatible wastes, or incompatible wastes and materials, must be conducted so that it does not:</p> <p>(1) Generate extreme heat or pressure, fire or explosion, or violent reaction;</p> <p>(2) Produce uncontrolled toxic mists, fumes, dusts, or gases in sufficient quantities to threaten human health;</p> <p>(3) Produce uncontrolled flammable fumes or gases in sufficient quantities to pose a risk of fire or explosions;</p> <p>(4) Damage the structural integrity of the device or facility containing the waste; or</p> <p>(5) Through other like means threaten human health or the environment.</p> |
| | SQG | CFR
265.17(b) | |

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| 109. | LQG | CCR
66265.173
(b)
as
referenced
by CCR
66262.34
(a)(1) | <p><u>Handle container to avoid leaks</u> – A container holding hazardous waste shall not be opened, handled, transferred or stored in a manner which may rupture the container or cause it to leak.</p> |
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| 109
cont. | SQG | CFR
265.173 b)
as
referenced
by CCR
66262.34
(d)(2) |
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| 110. | CCR 66265.176
as referenced by
CCR
66262.34(a)(1) | <p><u>LQG Ignitable or reactive wastes</u> - Containers holding ignitable or reactive wastes must be located at least 50 feet from the facility's property line.</p> <p><i>[NOTE: This provision may also apply to an SQG operating a CA or PBR Treatment Unit.]</i></p> |
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| 111. | LQG | CCR
66265.1087 | <p><u>Subpart CC Air Emissions for Containers</u> - Applies if >26 gallons and holds a VOC containing waste of >500 ppm (by weight). Must accumulate in tightly closed DOT container only. CCR 66265.1087.</p> <p>Does not include containers in Satellite Accumulation Areas (CCR 66265.1080(a)/66265.1)</p> <p><i>[NOTE: There are different requirements based on the size and use of the containers – See CCR 66265.1086]</i></p> |
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| 112. | CCR 67383.3 | <p><u>General Standards for Tank Systems / Tank Cleaning</u> – Facility owner/operators must complete and submit a Hazardous Waste Tank Closure Certification form to the CUPA prior to initiating any cleaning, cutting, dismantling, or excavation of a tank system that meets the conditions below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Any tank system that previously held a hazardous material or a hazardous waste that is identified as a hazardous waste and that is destined to be disposed, reclaimed or closed in place. |
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[NOTE - This does not apply to tank systems regulated under a hazardous waste facility permit, other than permit by rule (PBR), or to tank systems regulated under a grant of interim status, nor to a tank

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system or any portion thereof, that meets the definition of scrap metal in 22 CCR §66260.10 and is excluded from regulation pursuant to 22 CCR §66261.6(a)(3)(B).]

[NOTE – See additional requirements under Item 117 for LQG and CA/PBR facilities.]

113. SQG CFR 265.201(c) **SQG Inspection of tank systems –**
Generators who accumulate between 100 and 1,000 kg/mo of hazardous waste in tanks must inspect, where present:
- Discharge control equipment (e.g., waste feed cutoff systems, by-pass systems, and drainage systems) at least once each operating day, to ensure that it is in good working order;
 - Data gathered from monitoring equipment (e.g., pressure and temperature gauges) at least once each operating day to ensure that the tank is being operated according to its design;
 - The level of waste in the tank at least once each operating day to ensure compliance with § 265.201(b)(3) (i.e., 2 feet of freeboard in open tanks);
 - The construction materials of the tank at least weekly to detect corrosion or leaking of fixtures or seams; and
 - The construction materials of, and the area immediately surrounding, discharge confinement structures (e.g., dikes) at least weekly to detect erosion or obvious signs of leakage (e.g., wet spots or dead vegetation).
- [NOTE: Facilities that (a) have full secondary containment; (b) use leak detection equipment to alert facility personnel to leaks; or (c) implement established workplace practices to ensure leaks are promptly identified may have weekly inspections. See Item 11.]
114. LQG CCR 66265.191 as referenced by CCR 66262.34 (a)(1) **Assessment of existing tank system's integrity** – An existing tank system that lacks secondary containment must have an integrity assessment to ensure it is not leaking or unfit for use. The written assessment must be reviewed and certified by a professional engineer. This assessment is only valid for one year.
115. LQG CCR 66265.192 as referenced by CCR 66262.34 (a)(1) **Design and installation of new tank systems or components** – Prior to placing into service, a new tank system must undergo an integrity assessment. The written assessment must be reviewed and certified by a professional engineer.
116. LQG CCR 66265.193 as referenced by CCR 66262.34 (a)(1) **Containment and detection of releases** – Secondary containment systems must be designed and operated to prevent the movement of wastes out of the tank system to the soil, groundwater or surface water. They must be capable of detecting and collecting releases.
- [NOTE: Ancillary equipment may be exempted if inspected daily. See CCR 66265.193(f).]
117. LQG CCR 66265.196 as referenced by CCR 66262.34 (a)(1) **Response to leaks or spills and disposition of leaking or unfit-for-use tank systems**
- A tank system or secondary containment system from which there has been a leak or spill, or which is unfit for use, shall be removed from service immediately, and the following requirements shall be satisfied:
- Implementation of general emergency procedures;
 - Cessation of use; prevention of flow or addition of wastes;
 - Removal of waste from tank or secondary containment system;

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contain visible releases to the environment Appropriate notifications/reports Provide secondary containment, repair, or close. <p>If the owner or operator has repaired a tank system and the repair has been extensive (e.g., installation of an internal liner; repair of a ruptured primary containment or secondary containment vessel), the tank system shall not be returned to service unless the owner/operator has obtained a certification by a professional engineer. This certification shall be submitted to the Department within seven days after returning the tank system to use.</p>
118.	LQG CCR 66265.197 as referenced by CCR 66262.34 (a)(1)	<p><u>Tank Closure</u> - A hazardous waste tank system must be closed by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Removing and decontaminating all waste residues, contaminated tank systems, and soil; Identifying, managing and disposing of any hazardous wastes; <p><i>[NOTE: Submission of a completed "Hazardous Waste Tank Closure Certification" form to the CUPA. See Item 112.]</i> <i>[NOTE: Post-closure requirements apply if not all contaminated soils can be practicably removed or decontaminated]</i></p>
119.	LQG CCR 66265.198 as referenced by CCR 66262.34 (a)(1)	<p><u>Special Requirements for Ignitable or Reactive Wastes</u> -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ignitable or reactive waste shall not be placed in a tank system, unless: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The waste is treated, rendered, or mixed before or immediately after placement in the tank system so that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the resulting waste, mixture, or dissolved material no longer meets the definition of ignitable or reactive waste under sections 66261.21 or 66261.23; and section 66265.17(b) is complied with; or The waste is transferred, stored or treated in such a way that it is protected from any material or conditions that may cause the waste to ignite or react; or The tank system is used solely for emergencies. The owner or operator of a facility where ignitable or reactive waste is transferred, stored or treated in tanks shall comply with the requirements for the maintenance of protective distances between the waste management area and any public ways, streets, alleys, or an adjoining property line that can be built upon as required in Tables 2-1 through 2-6 of the National Fire Protection Association's "Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code," (1981), (incorporated by reference, see section 66260.11).
119 cont.		
120.	LQG CCR 66265.199 as referenced by CCR 66262.34 (a)(1)	<p><u>Special Requirements for Incompatible Wastes</u> -</p> <p>Incompatible wastes, or incompatible waste and materials, shall not be placed in the same tank system, unless section 66265.17(b) is complied with.</p> <p>Hazardous waste shall not be placed in a tank system that has not been decontaminated and that previously held an incompatible waste or material, unless section 66265.17(b) is complied with. <i>[NOTE: See Item 108]</i></p>
121.	LQG CCR 66265.1083 (b) and 66265.1085 (c)	<p><u>Subpart CC Air Emissions for Tanks</u> – Required Tanks <19,000 gal, holds VOC >500 ppm (by weight) needs fixed roof CCR 66265.1083(b) & 66265.1085(c))</p> <p>-Tank holding VOCs that does not meet criteria above, has cover and control/closures devices CCR 66265.1085(d)</p> <p><i>[NOTE: There are different requirements based on waste type and management of waste for tanks – See CCR 66265.1084]</i></p>

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122.	LQG CCR 66265.34 as referenced by CCR 66262.34 (a)(4)	<u>Access to communications or alarm system</u> - Whenever hazardous waste is being poured, mixed, spread, or otherwise handled, all personnel involved in the operation must have immediate access to an internal alarm or emergency communication device, either directly or through visual or voice contact with another employee. If there is ever just one person on the premises, the employee must have immediate access to a device, such as a telephone (immediately available at the scene of operation) or a hand-held two-way radio capable of summoning external emergency assistance.
	SQG CFR 265.34 as referenced by CCR 66262.34 (d)(2)	
123.	LQG CCR 66265.37 as referenced by CCR 66262.34 (a)(4)	<u>Arrangements with local authorities</u> - The facility owner or operator must attempt to make the following arrangements, as appropriate for the type of wastes handled at the facility and the potential need for the services of the response organizations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Arrangements to familiarize police, fire departments, emergency response teams, and the local Office of Emergency Services with the layout of the facility, properties of hazardous wastes handled at the facility and associated hazards, places where facility personnel would normally be working, entrances to roads inside the facility, and possible evacuation routes;
	SQG CFR 265.37 as referenced by CCR 66262.34 (d)(2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Agreements with emergency response contractors and equipment suppliers; ▪ Arrangements to familiarize local hospitals with the properties of hazardous wastes handled at the facility and the types of illnesses that could result from fires, explosions, or releases at the facility.
124.	LQG CCR 66265.52 as referenced by 66262.34 (a)(4)	<u>Contingency plan prepared/complete</u> - The facility must have a written plan that is kept current and includes the following information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A description of actions facility personnel will take to respond to fires, explosions, or any unplanned release of hazardous waste to air, soil, or surface water at the facility; ▪ A description of any arrangements agreed to by local police departments, fire departments, hospitals, contractors, and State and local emergency response teams to coordinate emergency services for the facility; ▪ The names, addresses, and phone numbers (office and home) of all persons qualified to act as Emergency Coordinator. Where more than one person is listed, one must be named as primary Emergency Coordinator, and the others must be listed in the order in which they will assume responsibility as alternates; ▪ A list of all emergency equipment at the facility [e.g. fire extinguishing and spill control equipment, communications and alarm systems (internal and external), and decontamination equipment, where such equipment is required]. It must include the location and physical description of each item, and a brief outline of its capabilities; ▪ An evacuation plan for facility personnel. The plan must describe signals used to begin evacuation, primary and alternate evacuation routes, and the current phone number for the State Office of Emergency Services.
125.	LQG CCR 66265.53 as referenced by 66262.34 (a)(4)	<u>Copies of contingency plan</u> - Copies of the plan and any revisions to it must be maintained at the facility and submitted to appropriate emergency response agencies.

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126.	LQG CCR 66265.54 as referenced by 66262.34 (a)(4)	<p><u>Amendment of contingency plan</u> - The Contingency Plan must be reviewed and, if necessary, immediately amended whenever:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Applicable regulations are revised; ▪ The plan fails in an emergency; ▪ The facility changes in its design, construction, operation, maintenance, or other circumstances in a way that materially increases the potential for fires, explosions, or releases of hazardous waste, or changes the response necessary in an emergency; ▪ The list of Emergency Coordinators changes; ▪ The list of emergency equipment changes.
127.	LQG CCR 66265.55 as referenced by 66262.34 (a)(4)	<p><u>Emergency coordinator</u> - At all times there must be at least one employee either on the premises or on call (i.e. available to respond to an emergency by reaching the facility within a short period of time) with the responsibility for coordinating all emergency response and reporting activities. This Emergency Coordinator must have the authority to commit the resources needed to carry out the Contingency Plan and be thoroughly familiar with the facility, all aspects of the Contingency Plan, and locations of all records within the facility.</p>
	SQG CFR 262.34 (d)(5)(i) (C) as referenced by CCR 66262.34 (d)(2)	
128.	LQG CCR 66265.56 (a-i) as referenced by CCR 66262.34 (a)(3)	<p><u>Emergency procedures</u> – Whenever there is an imminent or actual emergency situation, the emergency coordinator shall immediately:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) activate internal facility alarms or communication systems, where applicable, to notify all facility personnel; and (2) notify appropriate State or local agencies with designated response roles if their help is needed.
128 cont.		<p>Whenever there is a release, fire, or explosion, the emergency coordinator shall immediately identify the character, exact source, amount, and areal extent of any released materials. Concurrently, the emergency coordinator shall assess possible hazards to human health or the environment that may result from the release, fire, or explosion.</p> <p>If the emergency coordinator determines that the facility has had a release, fire, or explosion which could threaten human health, or the environment, outside the facility, the emergency coordinator shall report the findings as follows.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) If the emergency coordinator's assessment indicates that evacuation of local areas may be advisable, the emergency coordinator shall immediately notify appropriate local authorities. The emergency coordinator shall be available to help appropriate officials decide whether local areas should be evacuated; and (2) The emergency coordinator shall, in every situation, immediately notify the State Office of Emergency Services. The report shall include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (A) name and telephone number of reporter; (B) name and address of facility; (C) time and type of incident (e.g., release, fire); (D) name and quantity of material(s) involved, to the extent known; (E) the extent of injuries, if any; and (F) the possible hazards to human health, or the environment, outside the facility. <p>During an emergency, the emergency coordinator shall take all reasonable measures necessary to ensure that fires, explosions, and releases do not occur, recur, or spread to other hazardous waste at the facility.</p>

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If the facility stops operations in response to a fire, explosion or release, the emergency coordinator shall monitor for leaks, pressure buildup, gas generation, or ruptures in valves, pipes, or other equipment, wherever this is appropriate.

Immediately after an emergency, the emergency coordinator shall provide for treating, storing, or disposing of recovered waste, contaminated soil or surface water, or any other material that results from a release, fire, or explosion at the facility.

The emergency coordinator shall ensure that, in the affected area(s) of the facility:

- (1) no waste that may be incompatible with the released material is transferred, treated, stored, or disposed of until cleanup procedures are completed; and
- (2) all emergency equipment listed in the contingency plan is cleaned and fit for its intended use before operations are resumed.

The owner or operator shall notify the Department, and appropriate State and local authorities before operations are resumed in the affected area(s) of the facility.

The owner or operator shall note in the operating record the time, date, and details of any incident that requires implementing the contingency plan. Within 15 days after the incident, the owner or operator shall submit a written report on the incident to the Department. The report shall include:

- (1) name, address, and telephone number of the owner or operator;
- (2) name, address, and telephone number of the facility;
- (3) date, time, and type of incident (e.g., fire, explosion);
- (4) name and quantity of material(s) involved;
- (5) the extent of injuries, if any;
- (6) an assessment of actual or potential hazards to human health or the environment, where this is applicable; and
- (7) estimated quantity and disposition of recovered material that resulted from the incident.

128 SQG CFR
cont. 262.34
(d)(5)(iv)
as
referenced
by CCR
66262.34
(d)(2)

Contingency Plan Activation / Notification - The emergency coordinator or his designee must respond to any emergencies that arise. The applicable responses are as follows:

- In the event of a fire, call the fire department or attempt to extinguish it using a fire extinguisher;
- In the event of a spill, contain the flow of hazardous waste to the extent possible, and as soon as is practicable clean up the hazardous waste and any contaminated materials or soil;
- In the event of a fire, explosion, or other release which could threaten human health outside the facility or when the generator has knowledge that a spill has reached surface water, the generator must immediately notify the National Response Center (using their 24-hour toll free number 800/424-8802). The report must include the following information:
 - (1) The name, address, and U.S. EPA Identification Number of the generator;
 - (2) Date, time, and type of incident (e.g., spill or fire);
 - (3) Quantity and type of hazardous waste involved in the incident;
 - (4) Extent of injuries, if any; and
 - (5) Estimated quantity and disposition of recovered materials, if any.

129. CFR 112.3 (g)

APSA Qualified Facilities - The owner or operator of a qualified facility as defined in this subparagraph may self certify his facility's Plan. A qualified facility is one that meets the following Tier I or Tier II qualified facility criteria:

- (1) A Tier I qualified facility meets the qualification criteria in paragraph (g)(2) of this section and has no individual aboveground oil storage container with a capacity greater than 5,000 U.S. gallons.
- (2) A Tier II qualified facility is one that has had no single discharge exceeding 1,000 U.S. gallons or no two discharges each exceeding 42 U.S. gallons within any twelve month period in the three years prior to the SPCC Plan self-certification date, or since

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		becoming subject to this part if the facility has been in operation for less than three years, and has an aggregate aboveground oil storage capacity of 10,000 U.S. gallons or less.
130.	CFR 112.5	<p><u>APSA Amendments/Review</u> –</p> <p>(a) Amend the SPCC Plan for your facility when there is a change in the facility design, construction, operation, or maintenance that materially affects its potential for a discharge within six (6) months, and implemented as soon as possible, but not later than six (6) months following preparation of the amendment.</p> <p>(b) All SPCC plans shall be reviewed and evaluated once every 5yrs.</p> <p><i>[NOTE: Plans that were in place prior to August 16, 2002 must be reviewed every 3 years.]</i></p>
131.	CFR 112.6 (b)	<p><u>APSA Tier II Qualified Facilities Preparation and Self-Certification of Plan</u> – Tier II facilities must complete a full self-certified SPCC Plan.</p>
132.	HSC 25270.4.5(b)	<p><u>APSA SPCC Exemption</u> - A tank facility located on a farm, nursery, logging site, or construction site is not subject to subdivision (a) if no storage tank at the location exceeds 20,000 gallons and the cumulative storage capacity of the tank facility does not exceed 100,000 gallons. The owner or operator of a tank facility exempt pursuant to this subdivision shall take the following actions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Conduct a daily visual inspection of any storage tank storing petroleum. (2) Allow the UPA to conduct a periodic inspection of the tank facility. (3) If the UPA determines installation of secondary containment is necessary for the protection of the waters of the state, install a secondary means of containment for each tank or group of tanks where the secondary containment will, at a minimum, contain the entire contents of the largest tank protected by the secondary containment plus precipitation.
133.	HSC 25270.8	<p><u>APSA Release Reporting</u> – APSA facilities shall report petroleum releases of one barrel (i.e., 42 gallons) or greater.</p> <p>Refer to Tier I/II Template for reporting requirements and forms.</p>
134.	CCR 66273.31	<p><u>Universal Waste Prohibition</u> – A universal waste handler is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Prohibited from disposing of universal waste and (b) Prohibited from diluting or treating universal waste, except by responding to releases as provided in section 66273.37 (See Item 144), or by managing specific wastes as provided in sections 66273.33 (See Items 135-137) and 66273.33.5 (See Item 138-140). <p><i>[Note: A universal waste handler may send or take batteries, thermostats, mercury-added novelties containing no liquid mercury, and mercury-containing rubber flooring that are universal wastes to a destination facility for disposal]</i></p>
135.	CCR 66273.32	<p><u>Universal Waste Notification and Reporting</u> –</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) USEPA notification requirements. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Except as provided in subsections (a)(2) and (b) of this section, a universal waste handler shall have sent written notification of universal waste management to the Regional Administrator, and received a federal ID Number, before accumulating 5,000 kilograms of universal waste. (2) A universal waste handler who has already notified the USEPA of the universal waste handler's hazardous waste management activities and has received an EPA Identification Number is not required to renotify pursuant to this section. (b) A universal waste handler who accumulates 5,000 kilograms of universal waste, but who would not be required to notify the Regional Administrator pursuant to 40 Code of Federal Regulations section 273.32(a)(1) because the universal wastes handled are non-RCRA hazardous waste shall obtain an ID Number, as defined in section 66260.10, from the Department. (c) Department notification requirements for universal waste handlers of electronic devices, CRTs, and CRT glass.

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- (1) Any universal waste handler who might accept and accumulate, but not treat, any electronic device, CRT, and/or CRT glass from an offsite source shall submit to the Department at the address given in subsection (e) or (f) of this section, an electronic or written notification containing the information specified in subsection (c)(2) of this section no later than 30 calendar days prior to accepting any electronic device, CRT and/or CRT glass.
- (2) This notification shall include:
 - (A) Name of universal waste handler (If the facility owner is different than the facility operator, also include the owner's name.);
 - (B) ID Number of the universal waste handler, if applicable;
 - (C) Telephone number of universal waste handler;
 - (D) Mailing address of universal waste handler, and physical address, including county, if different from the mailing address;
 - (E) Name of the contact person at the universal waste handler's site who should be contacted regarding universal waste management activities;
 - (F) Telephone number of the contact person;
 - (G) An e-mail address for the contact person or organization, if available;
 - (H) The types of electronic devices, CRTs, and/or CRT glass expected to be handled;
 - (I) The sources of the electronic devices, CRTs, and/or CRT glass (i.e., residential collections, business asset recovery, other collectors, etc.); and
 - (J) A statement indicating whether the universal waste handler might accumulate 5,000 kilograms or more of universal waste at one time.
- (3) Notifications made pursuant to this subsection shall be made for each location at which the universal waste handler accepts or accumulates electronic devices, CRTs and/or CRT glass from an offsite source.
- (d) Annual reporting requirements for universal waste handlers of electronic devices, CRTs, and CRT glass.
 - (1) A universal waste handler that accepts more than 100 kilograms (or 220 pounds) of electronic devices, CRTs, and CRT glass calculated collectively, from any offsite sources in a calendar year shall, by February 1 of the following year, submit to the Department at the address given in subsection (e) or (f) of this section, an electronic or written annual report containing the information specified in subsection (d)(3) of this section. The information submitted pursuant to this subsection (d)(1) shall cover the electronic-device- handling, CRT-handling, and CRT-glass-handling activities conducted during the previous calendar year.
 - (2) A universal waste handler that generates 5,000 kilograms (or 11,000 pounds; e.g., about 200 CRTs) or more of electronic devices, CRTs, and CRT glass calculated collectively, in a calendar year shall, by February 1 of the following year, submit to the Department at the address given in subsection (e) or (f) of this section, an electronic or written annual report containing the information specified in subsection (d)(3) of this section.
- (e) Electronic submissions. If submitted electronically through the Department's universal waste web-based reporting system, Department notifications and annual reports required pursuant to subsections (c) and (d) of this section shall be addressed to the Department at <http://www.dtsc.ca.gov>.
- (f) Written submissions. If submitted in writing, Department notifications and annual reports required pursuant to subsections (c) and (d) of this section shall be sent to the Department by certified mail, return receipt requested, at the following address: Department of Toxic Substances Control, Universal Waste Notification and Reporting Staff, P.O. Box 806, Sacramento, CA 95812-0806, with the words "Attention: Universal Waste Handling Activities" prominently displayed on the front of the envelope.

**136. CCR
66273.33(a)****Universal waste management requirements for batteries –**

- (a) A handler shall manage batteries in a way that prevents releases of any universal waste or component of a universal waste to the environment, as follows:

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- (1) A universal waste handler shall contain any battery that shows evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions in a container. The container shall be closed, structurally sound, compatible with the battery and its contents, and shall lack evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions.
- (2) A universal waste handler may conduct the following activities as long as the casing of each individual battery cell is not breached and remains intact and closed (except that cells may be opened to remove electrolyte but shall be immediately closed after removal):
 - (A) Sorting batteries by type;
 - (B) Mixing battery types in one container;
 - (C) Discharging batteries so as to remove the electric charge;
 - (D) Regenerating used batteries;
 - (E) Disassembling batteries or battery packs into individual batteries or cells;
 - (E) Disassembling batteries or battery packs into individual batteries or cells;
 - (F) Removing batteries from consumer products; or
 - (G) Removing electrolyte from batteries.
- (3) A universal waste handler who removes electrolyte from batteries, or who generates other waste (e.g., battery pack materials, discarded consumer products) as a result of the activities listed in subsection (a)(2) of this section, shall determine whether the electrolyte and/or other waste exhibit a characteristic of hazardous waste identified in article 3 of chapter 11.
 - (A) If the electrolyte and/or other waste exhibit a characteristic of hazardous waste, it shall be managed in compliance with all applicable requirements of this division. The universal waste handler is considered the generator of the hazardous electrolyte and/or other waste and is subject to chapter 12.
 - (B) If the electrolyte or other waste is not hazardous, the universal waste handler may manage the waste in any way that is in compliance with applicable federal, state or local solid waste regulations.

137. CCR
66273.33(b)**Universal waste management requirements for lamps (including M003 wastes that contain lamps) –**

- (b) A universal waste handler shall manage lamps in a way that prevents releases of any universal waste or component of a universal waste to the environment, as follows:
 - (1) A universal waste handler shall contain any lamp in a container or package that is structurally sound, adequate to prevent breakage, and compatible with the contents of the lamp. Such a container or package shall remain closed and shall lack evidence of leakage, spillage or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions.
 - (2) A universal waste handler shall immediately clean up and place in a container any lamp that is broken and shall place in a container any lamp that shows evidence of leakage or damage that could cause the release of mercury or other hazardous constituents to the environment. Containers shall be closed, structurally sound, compatible with the contents of the lamps and shall lack evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage or releases of mercury or other hazardous constituents to the environment under reasonably foreseeable conditions.

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138. CCR
66273.33(c)

Universal waste mercury-containing equipment -**(c) Mercury-containing equipment.**

- (1) **Accumulation.** A universal waste handler who accumulates any mercury-containing equipment received from another universal waste handler shall:
 - (A) Comply with all applicable requirements for handling hazardous materials;
 - (B) Disclose in all applicable business and use permitting applications that mercury is being handled;
 - (C) Comply with the location standards in section 66265.18;
 - (D) Comply with the seismic and precipitation design standards in section 66265.25;
 - (E) Accumulate mercury-containing equipment only in locations that are zoned for commercial or industrial uses, are consistent with local zoning requirements and land use patterns, and do not pose site-specific land-use hazards or contain sensitive habitat area, based on a review of state and local planning documents and constraints mapping.
- (2) **Prevention of releases to the environment.** A universal waste handler, who manages the types of mercury-containing equipment identified in subsections (c)(3) through (c)(5) of this section, shall comply with the requirements specified in those subsections.
- (3) **Mercury-containing rubber flooring.** A universal waste handler shall manage mercury-containing rubber flooring in a way that prevents releases of any universal waste or component of a universal waste to the environment under reasonably foreseeable conditions.
- (4) **Dental amalgams and/or pressure or vacuum gauges.** A universal waste handler shall manage dental amalgams and/or pressure or vacuum gauges in a way that prevents releases of any universal waste or component of a universal waste to the environment under reasonably foreseeable conditions, and shall:
 - (A) Comply with all of the following with respect to the dental amalgams:
 1. Place dental amalgams (e.g., dental-amalgam scraps and fines, single-use dental-amalgam traps and filters, and extracted teeth with dental-amalgam restorations) in airtight containers. The containers shall be kept closed, except when dental amalgams are being added or removed.
 2. Not rinse dental-amalgam traps or filters into a sink.
 3. Not place dental amalgams into medical waste containers.
 - (B) Comply with all of the following with respect to the pressure or vacuum gauges:
 1. Manage pressure or vacuum gauges as follows:
 - a. All openings through which mercury could escape shall be securely closed with appropriately sized stoppers or other closures that are compatible with the contents of the pressure or vacuum gauge.
 - b. Each pressure or vacuum gauge shall be sealed in a plastic bag. Plastic bags containing pressure or vacuum gauges shall be placed into a container or package that is structurally sound, adequate to prevent breakage, and compatible with the contents of the pressure or vacuum gauge. The container or package shall remain closed (except when pressure or vacuum gauges are added or removed), and shall lack evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions. The container shall contain packing materials adequate to prevent breakage during storage, handling, and transportation.
 - c. Pressure or vacuum gauges shall be kept upright at all times during handling, accumulation, and transportation.
 - d. A mercury clean-up system shall be readily available to transfer immediately any mercury resulting from spills or leaks from pressure or vacuum gauges to an airtight container that meets the requirements of subsection (c)(4)(B)1.b. of this section.
 2. Meet the requirements of subsection (c)(7) of this section, if removing liquid

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mercury from a pressure or vacuum gauge.

- (5) All **other mercury-containing equipment**. A universal waste handler of the mercury-containing equipment listed in subsections (c)(5)(A) through (c)(5)(F) of this section (i.e., thermostats, mercury switches, mercury-added novelties, gas flow regulators, mercury counterweights and dampers, and/or dilators and weighted tubing) shall manage such equipment in a way that prevents releases of any universal waste or component of a universal waste to the environment under reasonably foreseeable conditions, and shall comply with the additional requirements specified in those subsections.

(A) **Thermostats**. A universal waste handler shall manage thermostats (and ampules removed from thermostats) in accordance with the requirements of subsection (c)(6)(A) of this section.

(B) **Mercury switches and/or thermometers**. A universal waste handler shall manage mercury switches and/or thermometers in accordance with the requirements of subsection (c)(6)(C) of this section and with the following requirements, as applicable:

1.

a. Contain in a sealed plastic bag in a container, any mercury switch or thermometer that shows evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions. The container shall be closed (except when a mercury switch or thermometer is added or removed), structurally sound, and compatible with the contents of the mercury switches and/or thermometers, and shall lack evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions. The container shall contain packing materials adequate to prevent breakage of mercury switches and/or thermometers during storage, handling, and transportation.

b. Accumulate thermometers in closed, non-leaking containers that are in good condition and shall pack thermometers with packing materials adequate to prevent breakage during storage, handling, and transportation.

2. Do the following, prior to crushing, baling, shearing, or shredding a motor vehicle equipped with one or more mercury switches that are also mercury-containing motor vehicle light switches:

- a. Remove all such mercury switches (except those that cannot be removed due to accidental damage to the vehicle) or ensure that all such mercury switches (except those that cannot be removed due to accidental damage to the vehicle) have already been removed; and
- b. Comply with subsection (c)(7) of this section, if removing a mercury-containing motor vehicle light switch.

(C) **Mercury-added novelties**. A universal waste handler shall manage mercury-added novelties in accordance with the requirements of subsection (c)(6)(C) of this section and with the following requirements, as applicable:

1. Manage mercury-added novelties, whose only mercury is contained in a button cell or other battery, pursuant to the requirements for batteries specified in subsection (a) of this section.

a. A universal waste handler, who is also a conditionally exempt small quantity universal waste generator, may remove from such mercury-added novelties batteries containing mercury if they are removable.

b. Batteries removed from such mercury-added novelties may be managed pursuant to subsection (a) of this section.

2. Accumulate in an airtight container, mercury-added novelties that are painted with paint containing mercury. The container shall be closed (except when mercury-added novelties are added or removed), structurally sound, and compatible with the mercury-added novelties, and shall lack evidence

of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions.

3. Manage mercury-added novelties that contain liquid mercury, as follows:
 - a. Such mercury-added novelties shall be packed in an airtight container, with packing materials adequate to prevent breakage during storage, handling, and transportation. The container shall: be closed (except when mercury-added novelties are added or removed), structurally sound, and compatible with the mercury-added novelties, and shall lack evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions.
 - b. Any such mercury-added novelty that shows evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions shall be placed in an airtight container. The container shall meet the requirements of subsection (c)(5)(C)3.a. of this section.
 - c. A mercury clean-up system shall be readily available.
4. Manage mercury-added novelties, whose only mercury is contained in mercury switches, pursuant to the requirements of subsection (c)(5)(B) of this section.
 - a. A universal waste handler may manage mercury switches removed from mercury-added novelties as mercury switches.
 - b. A universal waste handler shall comply with subsection (c)(7) of this section, if removing a mercury switch from a mercury-added novelty.

(D) **Gas flow regulators.** A universal waste handler shall manage gas flow regulators in accordance with the requirements of subsection (c)(6)(C) of this section and with all of the following requirements:

1. Ensure that gas flow regulators are kept upright at all times during accumulation and transportation.
2. Place each gas flow regulator into an airtight container or package that is structurally sound, adequate to prevent breakage, and compatible with the contents of the gas flow regulator. The container or package shall remain closed and shall lack evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions.
3. Ensure that a mercury clean-up system is readily available to transfer immediately any mercury resulting from spills or leaks from gas flow regulators, to an airtight container that meets the requirements of subsection (c)(5)(D)2. of this section.

(E) **Mercury counterweights and dampers.** A universal waste handler shall manage mercury counterweights and dampers in accordance with the requirements of subsections (c)(6)(B) and (c)(6)(C) of this section and with all of the following requirements:

1. Prior to shipping mercury counterweights and dampers to a recycler, pack them in a container, with packing materials adequate to prevent breakage during storage, handling, and transportation. The container shall be closed (except when mercury counterweights and dampers are added or removed), structurally sound, and compatible with the contents of the mercury counterweight or damper; and lack evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions.
2. Ensure that a mercury clean-up system is readily available.

(F) **Dilators and weighted tubing.** A universal waste handler shall manage dilators and weighted tubing in accordance with the requirements of subsections (c)(6)(B) and (c)(6)(C) of this section, and with all of the following requirements:

1. Prior to shipping dilators and weighted tubing, pack them in a container with packing materials adequate to prevent breakage during storage, handling, and transportation. The container shall be closed (except when dilators and weighted tubing are added or removed), structurally sound, and compatible

with the contents of the dilators and weighted tubing, and shall lack evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions.

2. Ensure that a mercury clean-up system is readily available.

- (6) General requirements. A universal waste handler shall manage the mercury-containing equipment identified in subsection (c)(5) of this section in accordance with the following requirements, as specified in that subsection:
- (A) Place in a container any mercury-containing equipment with uncontained elemental mercury or that shows evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions. The container shall: be closed (except when mercury-containing equipment is added or removed), structurally sound, and compatible with the contents of the mercury-containing equipment; lack evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions.
 - (B) Place into a sealed plastic bag in an airtight container, any mercury-containing equipment that shows evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions. The container shall: be closed (except when mercury-containing equipment is added or removed), structurally sound, and compatible with the contents of the mercury-containing equipment; and lack evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions.
 - (C) Characterize residuals as follows:
 - 1. Determine whether the following exhibit a characteristic of hazardous waste identified in article 3 of chapter 11 of this division:
 - a. Mercury or clean-up residues resulting from spills or leaks; and/or
 - b. Other wastes generated as a result of handling mercury-containing equipment.
 - 2. If the mercury, residues, and/or other wastes exhibit a characteristic of hazardous waste, the universal waste handler shall manage the wastes in compliance with all applicable requirements of this division. The universal waste handler is considered the generator of the mercury, residues, and/or other wastes and shall manage them pursuant to chapter 12 of this division.
 - 3. If the mercury, residues, and/or other wastes do not exhibit a characteristic of hazardous waste, the universal waste handler may manage the wastes in any way that complies with all applicable federal, state and local solid waste regulations.
- (7) Treatment. A universal waste handler, who treats any mercury-containing equipment (e.g., removes ampoules and mercury switches, drains pressure or vacuum gauges), shall comply with the applicable requirements of article 7 of this chapter in addition to the requirements of subsection (c) of this section with respect to the mercury-containing equipment.

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cont.

139. CCR Universal waste management requirements for electronic devices –

- 66273.33.5(a) (1) A universal waste handler of electronic devices shall:
- (A) Comply with the applicable requirements of sections 66273.30 through 66273.32 (See Items 133-134), and of sections 66273.34 through 66273.39 (See Items 141-146), of this article with respect to the management of those electronic devices; and
 - (B) Manage electronic devices in a way that prevents releases of any universal waste or component of a universal waste to the environment under reasonably foreseeable conditions, as follows:
 - 1.
 - a. A universal waste handler shall contain any electronic device in a manner that prevents breakage and release of components to the environment. If a container is used, such a container shall prevent leakage, spillage or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions.
 - b. Intact electronic devices that are managed in a manner that prevents

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breakage of the electronic devices and release of components of the electronic devices to the environment under reasonably foreseeable conditions (e.g., stretch-film on a pallet) shall be deemed to comply with subsection (a)(1)(B)1.a. of this section.

2. A universal waste handler shall immediately clean up and place in a container any electronic device that is accidentally or unintentionally broken and may be expected to cause a release of hazardous constituents to the environment under reasonably foreseeable conditions. The container shall be structurally sound, compatible with the contents of the electronic devices and shall prevent releases of components to the environment under reasonably foreseeable conditions.
- (2) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (a)(3) of this section, a universal waste handler of electronic devices shall comply with the applicable requirements of article 7 of this chapter in addition to the requirements of subsection (a)(1) of this section with respect to the electronic devices.
- (3) A universal waste handler of electronic devices shall be exempt from the requirements of article 7 of this chapter with respect to the electronic devices, if the universal waste handler:
 - (A) Manages only electronic devices that are intact (except for the occasional electronic device that is accidentally or unintentionally broken and that is managed according to the applicable provisions of this chapter);
 - (B) Ensures that the intact electronic devices remain intact (except for the occasional electronic device that is accidentally or unintentionally broken and that is managed according to the applicable provisions of this chapter) throughout the entire time they are in the universal waste handler's custody; and
 - (C) Complies with the requirements of section (a)(1) of this section.

**140. CCR
66273.33.5(b)****Universal waste management requirements for CRTs –**

- (1) A universal waste handler of CRTs shall:
 - (A) Comply with the applicable requirements of sections 66273.30 through 66273.32 (See Items 133-134), and of sections 66273.34 through 66273.39 (See Items 141-146), of this article with respect to the management of those CRTs; and
 - (B) Manage CRTs in a manner that prevents releases of any CRTs or component of any CRTs to the environment under reasonably foreseeable conditions, as follows:
 1. A universal waste handler shall contain any CRT in a container or package that is structurally sound, adequate to prevent breakage of the CRT, and compatible with the contents of the CRT. Such a container or package shall lack evidence of leakage, spillage or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions.
 2. A universal waste handler shall immediately clean up and place in a container any CRT that is broken and shall place in a container any CRT that shows evidence of breakage, leakage, or damage that could cause the release of CRT glass or other hazardous constituents to the environment under reasonably foreseeable conditions. The containers shall be structurally sound, compatible with the contents of the CRTs and shall lack evidence of leakage, spillage or damage that could cause leakage or releases of CRT glass or other hazardous constituents to the environment under reasonably foreseeable conditions.
 3. A universal waste handler shall place CRTs in a container with packing materials, if such material is necessary to prevent breakage during handling, storage and transportation.
- (2) A universal waste handler of CRTs shall comply with the applicable requirements of article 7 of this chapter in addition to the requirements of subsection (b)(1) of this section with respect to the CRTs.

141. CCR**Universal waste management requirements for CRT glass –**

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|---------------|-----|---|
| 66273.33.5(c) | (1) | <p>A universal waste handler of CRT glass shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (A) Comply with the applicable requirements of sections 66273.30 through 66273.32, and of sections 66273.34 through 66273.39, of this article with respect to the management of the CRT glass; and (B) Manage CRT glass in a way that prevents releases of any CRT glass to the environment under reasonably foreseeable conditions, as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A universal waste handler shall contain any CRT glass in a container or package that is structurally sound and compatible with the contents of the CRT glass to prevent releases to the environment. Such a container or package shall lack evidence of leakage, spillage or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions. 2. A universal waste handler shall immediately clean up and place in a container any CRT glass that is released from a broken CRT or that is spilled. A universal waste handler shall immediately clean up and place in another container any CRT glass that is released as a result of breakage, leakage, or damage to a container of CRT glass, and shall place in that other container any unreleased CRT glass remaining in the broken, leaking, or damaged container. The containers into which CRT glass is placed shall be structurally sound, compatible with the contents of the CRT glass, and shall lack evidence of leakage, spillage or damage that could cause leakage or releases of CRT glass or other hazardous constituents to the environment under reasonably foreseeable conditions. |
| | (2) | <p>A universal waste handler of CRT glass shall comply with the applicable requirements of article 7 of this chapter in addition to the requirements of subsection (c)(1) of this section with respect to the CRT glass.</p> |

- 142. CCR 66273.34 Universal waste labeling** - Except as otherwise provided in subsection (g) of this section, a universal waste handler shall label or mark universal waste to identify the type of universal waste as specified in subsections (a) through (f) of this section.
- (a) Batteries (i.e., each battery), or a container in which the batteries are contained, shall be labeled or marked clearly with the following phrase: "Universal Waste-Battery(ies)".
 - (b) Mercury-containing equipment (i.e., each individual mercury-containing equipment), or a container in which the mercury-containing equipment is contained, shall be labeled or marked clearly with the following phrase: "Universal Waste -Mercury-Containing Equipment".
 - (c) Lamps (including M003 wastes that contain lamps) (i.e., each lamp), or a container or package in which the lamps are contained, shall be labeled or marked clearly with the following phrase: "Universal Waste-Lamp(s)".
 - (d) Electronic devices (i.e., each electronic device), or a container or pallet in or on which the electronic devices are contained, shall be labeled or marked clearly with the following phrase: "Universal Waste-Electronic Device(s)".
 - (e) CRTs (i.e., each CRT), or a container or pallet in or on which the CRTs are contained, shall be labeled or marked clearly with the following phrase: "Universal Waste-CRT(s)".
 - (f) A container of CRT glass shall be labeled or marked clearly with the following phrase: "Universal Waste-CRT glass".
 - (g) In lieu of labeling individual electronic devices, CRTs, and/or containers of CRT glass pursuant to subsections (d) through (f) of this section, a universal waste handler may combine, package, and accumulate those universal wastes in appropriate containers or within a designated area demarcated by boundaries that are clearly labeled with the applicable portion(s) of the following phrase: "Universal Waste-Electronic Device(s)/Universal Waste - CRT(s)/Universal Waste-CRT Glass".

- 143. CCR 66273.35 Universal waste accumulation time limits** –

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- (a) A universal waste handler shall accumulate universal waste for no longer than one year from the date the universal waste was generated, or was received from another universal waste handler.
- (b) A universal waste handler shall be able to demonstrate the length of time that the universal waste has been accumulated from the date it became a waste or was received. The universal waste handler may make this demonstration by:
 - (1) Placing the universal waste in a container and marking or labeling the container with the earliest date that any universal waste in the container became a waste or was received;
 - (2) Marking or labeling the individual item of universal waste (e.g., each battery or thermostat) with the date it became a waste or was received;
 - (3) Maintaining an inventory system onsite that identifies the date the universal waste being accumulated became a waste or was received;
 - (4) Maintaining an inventory system onsite that identifies the earliest date that any universal waste in a group of items of universal waste or a group of containers of universal waste became a waste or was received;
 - (5) Placing the universal waste in a specific accumulation area and marking or labeling the area to identify the earliest date that any universal waste in the area became a waste or was received; or
 - (6) Any other method which clearly demonstrates the length of time that the universal waste has been accumulated from the date it became a waste or was received.

144. CCR 66273.36 Universal waste personnel training –**144
cont.**

- (a) A universal waste handler shall ensure that all personnel who manage universal wastes at the universal waste handler's facility are thoroughly familiar with proper universal waste management and emergency response procedures relative to those persons' responsibilities, as specified in subsections (b) and (c) of this section.
 - (1) For purposes of this section, "personnel who manage universal waste" means any persons who consolidate, sort, treat, recycle, package for transport, offer for transport, or physically relocate containers of universal waste.
 - (2) Persons who, in the course of their normal duties, only generate universal wastes from onsite sources and place them into accumulation containers, areas or locations are not "personnel who manage universal waste" (e.g., an office worker who removes spent batteries from an electronic device).
- (b) A universal waste handler shall initially train and provide annually, thereafter, training to all personnel who manage or who supervise those who manage universal wastes. Training materials shall be in the form of any written media (e.g., brochures, electronic mail, company letters, pamphlets, posters, etc.) and shall include the date of that material. This training shall include, at a minimum:
 - (1) The types and hazards associated with the universal waste that personnel may manage at the facility (e.g., hazards due to leaded glass in CRT devices or CRTs);
 - (2) The proper disposition of universal wastes managed at the facility (e.g., the locations of universal waste containers, or the location of a centralized universal waste accumulation area);
 - (3) The proper procedures for responding to releases of universal wastes (e.g., spilled CRT glass) including the position titles and the means of contacting those personnel at the facility who are designated to respond to reports of releases (e.g., spilled CRT glass) and/or to respond to questions received from other personnel at the facility; and
 - (4) The applicable requirements contained in this chapter regarding labeling, collecting, handling, consolidating, and shipping universal wastes at the facility, including, but not limited to, the prohibition on the disposal of universal wastes, and for personnel involved in shipping universal wastes who are "hazmat employees", as defined in 49 Code of Federal Regulations section 171.8, the applicable requirements prescribed in 49 Code of Federal Regulations section 172.704.
- (c) The universal waste handler shall maintain a written record by date (e.g., a list of

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personnel who have received either initial or annual training information) indicating the names of personnel who received the information specified in subsection (b) of this section.

- (d) The universal waste handler shall maintain the record specified in subsection (c) of this section for at least three years from the date the person last managed any universal waste at the facility. The record of training for a "hazmat employee", as defined in 49 Code of Federal Regulations section 171.8, shall meet the applicable requirements of 49 Code of Federal Regulations section 172.704(d). The training record may accompany a person who is transferred within the same company.

145. CCR 66273.37 Universal waste response to releases –

- (a) A universal waste handler shall immediately contain all releases of universal wastes and of residues from universal wastes to the environment.
- (b) A universal waste handler shall determine whether any material resulting from such a release is a hazardous waste, and if so, shall manage the hazardous waste in compliance with all applicable requirements of this division. The universal waste handler is considered the generator of the hazardous waste resulting from the release, and is subject to the requirements of chapter 12.
- (c) Hazardous waste consisting only of residues of leaking, broken, or otherwise damaged universal waste may be managed as universal waste provided that the leaking, broken, or otherwise damaged universal waste is repackaged according to the standards of section 66273.33 or 66273.33.5 (See Items 135-140).

146. CCR 66273.38 Universal waste offsite shipments –

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- (a) A universal waste handler is prohibited from sending or taking universal waste to a place other than another universal waste handler, a destination facility, or a foreign destination.
- (b) If a universal waste handler self-transport universal waste offsite, the universal waste handler becomes a universal waste transporter for those self-transportation activities and shall comply with the transporter requirements of article 5 of this chapter while transporting the universal waste.
- (c) If a universal waste being offered for offsite transportation meets the definition of hazardous material pursuant to 49 CFR parts 171 through 180, a universal waste handler shall package, label, mark and placard the shipment, and prepare the proper shipping papers in accordance with the applicable Department of Transportation regulations pursuant to 49 CFR parts 172 through 180;
- (d) Prior to sending a shipment of universal waste to another universal waste handler or to a destination facility, the originating universal waste handler shall ensure that the receiving universal waste handler or destination facility agrees (e.g., verbal or written communication) to receive the shipment.

147. CCR 66273.39 Universal waste tracking shipments –

- (a) Receipt of shipments. A universal waste handler shall keep a record of each shipment of universal waste received at the universal waste handler's facility. The record may take the form of a log, invoice, manifest, bill of lading, or other shipping document. The record for each shipment of universal waste received shall include the following information:
- (1) The name and address of the originating universal waste handler from which the universal waste was sent;
 - (2) The quantity [count or weight, consistent with, for example, section 66273.32, subsection (d) (See Item 134)] of each type of universal waste received (e.g., batteries, thermostats, lamps, electronic devices, CRTs, CRT glass); and
 - (3) The date of receipt of the shipment of universal waste.
- (b) For purposes of compliance with subsection (a) of this section, a universal waste handler who receives universal wastes from household generators and conditionally exempt small quantity universal waste generators, as defined in section 66273.9, may
- (1) in lieu of the originating universal waste handler's name and address, record "household generator" and/or "CESQUWG", and
 - (2) record the total quantity of each type of universal waste as an aggregate from households and/or conditionally exempt small quantity universal waste generators,

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as defined in section 66273.9.

(c) Shipments offsite. A universal waste handler shall keep a record of each shipment of universal waste sent from the universal waste handler's facility to another facility. The record may take the form of a log, invoice, manifest, bill of lading or other shipping document. The record for each shipment of universal waste sent shall include the following information:

- (1) The name and address of the universal waste handler or destination facility to which the universal waste was sent;
- (2) The quantity [count or weight, consistent with, for example, section 66273.32, subsection (d) (See Item 134)] of each type of universal waste sent (e.g., batteries, thermostats, lamps, electronic devices, CRTs, CRT glass);
- (3) The date of departure of the shipment of universal waste.

(d) Record retention.

- (1) A universal waste handler shall retain each record described in subsection (a) of this section for at least three years from the date of receipt of the corresponding shipment of universal waste.
- (2) A universal waste handler shall retain each record described in subsection (c) of this section for at least three years from the date of departure of the corresponding shipment of universal waste.

148. Reserved

149. Reserved

150. CCR 2729(a) **Required content of a hazardous materials business plan (HMBP)** – An HMBP includes the following:

- (1) Hazardous materials inventory;
- (2) Emergency response plans and procedures; and
- (3) Training program information.

[NOTE: See Items 152, 158, and 159 for details]

151. HSC 25509(a) **Hazardous materials inventory requirements** - The inventory shall include, but not be limited to, information on every hazardous substance or chemical product handled by the business in amounts that are reportable (See Item 50 & 153):

- A listing of the chemical name and common names of every hazardous substance or chemical product handled by the business;
- The category of waste, including the general chemical and mineral composition of the waste listed by probable maximum and minimum concentrations, or every hazardous waste handled by the business;
- A listing of the chemical name and common names of every other hazardous material or mixture containing a hazardous material handled by the business which is not otherwise listed;
- The maximum amount of each hazardous material or mixture containing a hazardous material which is handled at any one time by the business over the course of the year;
- Sufficient information on how and where the hazardous materials are handled by the business to allow fire, safety, health, and other appropriate personnel to prepare adequate emergency responses to potential releases;
- The SIC Code number of the business if applicable;
- The name and phone number of the person representing the business and able to assist emergency personnel in the event of an emergency involving the business during nonbusiness hours.

152. CCR 2729.1(a) **Business Plan general requirements** – A business that handles a hazardous material or a mixture containing a hazardous material shall establish and implement a business plan if the hazardous material is handled in quantities:

- equal to or greater than 500 pounds, 55 gallons, or 200 cubic feet of gas (gas calculated at standard temperature and pressure), or

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- equal to or greater than the applicable federal threshold planning quantity (TPQ) for an extremely hazardous substance (EHS) listed in Appendix A, Part 355, Title 40, of the Code of Federal Regulations.
 - *[NOTE: If a facility handles a hazardous material pursuant to this portion, they are subject to the Federal Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) – See Item 157].*
- radioactive materials that are handled in quantities for which an emergency plan is required to be adopted pursuant to Part 30 (commencing with Section 30.1), Part 40 (commencing with Section 40.1), or Part 70 (commencing with Section 70.1), of Chapter 10 of Title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations (54 Federal Register 14051), or pursuant to any regulations adopted by the state in accordance with those regulations.

- 153. CCR 2729.2(a) Hazardous materials reporting requirements -**
A business subject to the requirements of Section 2729.1 shall complete and submit to the Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA) or Administering Agency (AA) the following to satisfy the inventory reporting requirement:
- The Business Activities page of the Unified Program Consolidated Form as required by California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 27, Section 15600(a); and Business Owner/Operator Identification page; and
 - The Hazardous Materials-Chemical Description Page; and
 - An Annotated Site Map.
- 154. CCR 2729.4 Hazardous material inventory submittal -** for the submittal of the inventory and inventory reporting submittal deadline
- A business shall submit a hazardous materials inventory to the appropriate CUPA or AA and local fire agency.
 - The hazardous materials inventory shall be submitted annually on or before March 1.
- 155. CCR 2729.4(d) Hazardous material inventory amendments -** for inventory amendments [same as HSC 25510]
Businesses shall submit an amendment to the inventory within 30 days of the following events:
- A 100 percent or more increase in the quantity of a previously disclosed material.
 - Any handling of a previously undisclosed hazardous material subject to the inventory requirements of this chapter.
 - Change of business address.
 - Change of business ownership.
 - Change of business name.
- 156. CCR 2729.6(a) Emergency Planning & Community Right to Know Act Compliance Requirement (EPCRA) –** Submittal of a hazardous materials inventory shall meet EPCRA if the following additional requirements are met:
- Business Activities page of the Unified Program Consolidated Form
 - “Substantiation to Accompany Claims of Trade Secrecy” form for businesses that wish to claim trade secrets.
 - If the hazardous materials being reported is an Extremely Hazardous Substance (EHS) the Chemical Description page must contain an original signature, photocopy of the original signature, or a signature stamp. The signature may be placed in the box for locally collected information.
- 157. CCR 2731 Emergency response plans and procedures -** The business plan shall include the following emergency response procedures for a release or threatened release of hazardous materials, scaled appropriately for the size and nature of the business, the nature of the damage potential of the hazardous materials handled, and the proximity of the business to residential areas and other populations:
- immediate notification of:
 - local emergency response personnel;

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- the administering agency and the State Office of Emergency Services pursuant to article 2 of this subchapter;
- persons within the facility who are necessary to respond to an incident;
- identification of local emergency medical assistance appropriate for potential accident scenarios;
- mitigation, prevention, or abatement of hazards to persons, property, or the environment;
- immediate notification and evacuation of the facility; and
- identification of areas of the facility and mechanical or other systems that require immediate inspection or isolation because of their vulnerability to earthquake related ground motion.

158. CCR 2732**Business plan training requirements -**

The business plan shall include a training program which is reasonable and appropriate for the size of the business and the nature of the hazardous materials handled. The training program shall take into consideration the responsibilities of the employees to be trained. The training program shall, at a minimum, include:

- methods for safe handling of hazardous materials;
- procedures for coordination with local emergency response organizations;
- use of emergency response equipment and supplies under the control of the handler, and
- all procedures required by Section 2731 of this Article. (See Item 157)

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cont.**

The business plan shall include provisions for ensuring that appropriate personnel receive initial and refresher training.

159. HSC 25507

Hazardous materials handler spill reporting - The handler or any employee, authorized representative, agent, or designee of a handler shall, upon discovery, immediately report any release or threatened release of a hazardous material to the administering agency, and to the agency, in accordance with the regulations adopted pursuant to Section 25503. Each handler and any employee, authorized representative, agent, or designee of a handler shall provide all state, city, or county fire or public health or safety personnel and emergency rescue personnel with access to the handler's facilities.

[NOTE: This does not apply to any person engaged in the transportation of a hazardous material on a highway which is subject to, and in compliance with, the requirements of Sections 2453 and 23112.5 of the Vehicle Code.]

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HMBP Submitted; Updated/Accurate	51	16	Universal waste - Tracking shipments	147	35
Ignitable and reactive waste - SQG	108	18	Used oil filters	15	7
Ignitable and reactive wastes - LQG	110	19	Used oil management	14	7
LDR document retention	26	11			